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LATVIAN, ESTONIAN, LITHUANIAN, NORTH OSSETIAN ECONOMIES EXPAND

LATVIAN INDUSTRIES MAKE GREAT STRIDES -- Sovetskaya Latvija, No 170, 21 Jul 49

Latvian industry has made great strides since the establishment of Soviet power 9 years ago. In 1947, Latvian industry had been completely restored and had attained the prewar level of production. Latvian industry in May 1949 exceeded the average monthly production rate called for in 1950.

Latvian industry exceeded the plan for the first 3 years of the Five-Year Plan by 16 percent. If the 1945 volume of production is taken as 100, then 1946 production was 188, 1947 production 270, and 1948 production 377.

Many Latvian plants have been restored and expanded and many new plants put into operation since the war. The Riga Railroad-Car-Building Plant now has 28,000 square meters of plant space and 400 pieces of equipment, cranes, etc. The plant serially produces streetcars of modern design and comfortable passenger cars for electric railroads. The "VER" Plant has increased production 250 percent since 1940 and produces intricacy and dial telephone exchanges, switchboards, mine telephone equipment, and others. An enormous electric-machine-building plant is being constructed on the site of the former "Provodnik" Plant.

During the past 2½ years, Latvia has received 3,000 metal-cutting machines, 3,500 electric motors, and 16,000 units of various other equipment from other Soviet republics. -- F. Titov, Secretary, Central Committee, KP(b) Latvia.

Sovetskaya Latvija, No 159, 8 Jul 49

Liepaya industry made great progress during the first half of 1949. The city's industry attained in March the average monthly rate of output planned for 1950. In June, the "Krasny metallurg" and "Liyepaya koks" plant, fish combine, and local industry enterprises significantly exceeded the 1950 monthly production rate for their basic products. The 6-month and June production plans were exceeded by city industry as a whole. The "Liyepaya koks" Plant exceeded its 6-month plan by 31 percent, the "Baltija" Match Factory 18 percent, the linoleum plant 26 percent, and the fish combine 23 percent.

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Liyepaya industrial output during the first half of 1949 was 10.5 percent greater than during the corresponding period of 1948. The "Krasnyy Metallurg" Plant made a corresponding production increase of 30 percent, the metal factory 91 percent, the milk combine 108 percent, the linoleum plant 64 percent, the shoe factory 73 percent, and the fish combine 38 percent. Four city enterprises -- the cooperage, oil plant, cardboard plant, and "Liyepaya koks" Plant -- have already completed the five-year gross-production plan.

PROGRESS OF ESTONIAN ECONOMY MARKS ANNIVERSARY -- Izvestiya, No 170, 21 Jul 49

Estonian industry has considerably exceeded the plan for the first 3 years of the postwar Five-Year Plan and is now producing more than 100 percent more goods than in 1939. In June 1949, Estonian industry attained the average monthly production rate planned for 1950. This progress has been accomplished to a large degree by the aid of other Soviet republics. During the last 3 years, Estonia had an import balance with the rest of the USSR of 1.1 billion rubles in equipment, machines, raw materials and semifinished products.

Estonian agriculture has been collectivized and 39 well-equipped MTSs established. The prewar yield from grain crops, potatoes, and flax has been considerably exceeded. The prewar output (in gross production) of grain and potatoes has also been exceeded.

LITHUANIA HAS MORE THAN 4,100 KOLKHOZES -- Sovetskaya Litva, No 170, 21 Jul 49

Five years ago, the industrial potential of Lithuania was one-third of its prewar level. Today, production of Lithuanian industry significantly exceeds the prewar level; in 1948, industry comprised 48 percent of the Lithuanian national economy. At the end of last year, there were 30 percent more industrial workers in Lithuania than there were before the war.

The development of agriculture has continued apace. There are now more than 4,100 kolkhozes in Lithuania, uniting more than 130,000 peasant holdings. Mechanization of agriculture has been provided by the establishment of 62 MTSs since the war. -- V. Nyunka, Secretary, Central Committee, KP(b) Lithuania.

Pravda, No 202, 21 Jul 49

In carrying out the Three-Year Plan for the Development of Animal Husbandry, 5,713 animal husbandry farms have been organized in 3,352 Latvian kolkhozes.

DEVELOPMENT MARKS NORTH OSSETIAN ASSR ANNIVERSARY -- Pravda, No 188, 7 Jul 49

The North Ossetian ASSR has developed much since its establishment as an autonomous oblast 25 years ago today. Its main industries are now the production of light metals (zinc and lead), electric power, petroleum, and food.

Since the war, 1,354 farm buildings and 3,568 houses have been restored and constructed in North Ossetian kolkhozes. Fifteen kolkhoz GESs have been restored and put to use. Electrification of kolkhozes has increased 350 percent and of MTSs 750 percent since 1940. From 1943 through 1948, 441,789 rubles have been expended on the expansion of industry and transport.

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The North Ossetian ASSR now has five higher educational institutions, 14 technical schools attended by 9,770 students. There are also 262 lower and secondary schools. The 27 newspapers have a circulation of 12 million in 1948. In that same year, there were 10 hospitals and 699 doctors. -- K. Kulov, Secretary, North Ossetian ASSR Committee VPK(b).

Izvestiya, No 166, 16 Jul 49

During the 6 years following the liberation of the North Ossetian ASSR, 441,789,000 rubles have been invested in the industry and transport of this autonomous republic. As a result of this large outlay, industry has been quickly restored. The productive capacity of industry and transport in 1948 was 16 percent above the prewar level. The plan for the first 3 years of the postwar Five-Year Plan has been completed 100.4 percent and the 1949 6-month plan has been completed 107.7 percent. The "Elektrotsink" and "Steklotsar" plants and Malgobek petroleum workers have done especially well. The Malgobek petroleum industry shows prospects of enormous development.

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